71 2009.085.02070

Tributes to

Abraham Lincoln

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources providing testimonials lauding the 16th President of the United States

Presidential Estimates of Lincoln

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
The Institute of Museum and Library Services through an Indiana State Library LSTA Grant

http://archive.org/details/tributestoabraha00linc

he was grinder in the shop, which machines castings for multimillion-dollar turbines.

Hunks of the turbine the gantry works on may weigh 50 tons—worth $10,000, some of them. A mistake could be expensive.

But Mike knows what he's about. "I enjoy every bit of it," he says. "I refreshed myself on my subjects."

LAYOFFS REDUCED

On his own time, Mike attended a retraining school staffed and equipped by GE. Similar to schools held by many companies, the Lynn GE program is extensive and is looked to by many as a model.

An indication of its success, GE spokesmen say, is reduction in the number of people who have been laid off for lack of skills.

"In 1959, about 800 men were laid off for lack of suitable skills, while at the same time we were hiring 660 new people who had the skills we needed," a spokesman says. That incurred severance pay and unemployment compensation, as well as lowering of company morale and loss of the investment an employee represents.

In addition, when a union man with seniority was laid off, he would go to another part of the plant and displace a man with less seniority. Each such bump, GE estimates, cost $300.

Bumps numbered 3,521 in 1959.

HARD LOOK NEEDED

It was decided that a long, hard look at manpower planning procedures was needed.

A staff was appointed to increase the accuracy of employment need forecasts; and to consider conditions of the turbine market, retirement and general attrition rates of workers, kinds of skills in the plant, skills available in the Boston area, and skills needed for anticipated technological changes.

"By the end of 1962, the number of people off for the lack of suitable skill was virtually nil," the spokesman says. "Bumps dropped to 240. It was learned that retirements in the next 10 years will amount to 25 percent of the work force, much higher than supposed."

At present there are 200 apprentices in a 4-year program and 300 employees taking 6-month off-the-job courses to increase skills, job security, and earnings. Each off-the-job student costs GE $130.

NOTHING ALTRUISTIC

"There's nothing altruistic about it," O. Robert Coe, employment manager, says of the retraining program. "It's a hardheaded program of our own to meet our own needs."

Retraining replaces obsolete skills or enlarges basic ones.

When the company closed a foundry in Everett, Mass., in 1961, 45 men found themselves with totally obsolete skills. They were patternmakers, molders, and others, whose skills were needed only in a foundry. Their seniority averaged 20 years.

"Forty-two of the men learned new skills," Mr. Coe says. Those who left could have had jobs if they had wanted them.

In the case of the gantry, no one person in the plant had skill enough to run it. Fifteen men are needed on it for three shifts. Twenty-two are now in training.

An automatic telephone exchange was put in a few weeks ago, he adds. Switchboard operators are now becoming stenographers and key punch operators.

RETRAINING ESSENTIAL

Bumps are prevented by switching a man who is not needed in one spot to an open job somewhere else in the plant, instead of laying him off.

With an increasing number of complex machines, 10,000 hourly employees, and 1,200 job skills at G.E. employment planning and retraining is essential.

"Seven or eight years ago we'd advertise for 20 machinists and we'd get 60," an assistant in the employment office says. "This is no longer the case because of the increasing sophistication of the machine tools we use.

"Large companies used to have such an advantage: pay, benefits, vacations. This is not so much the case today."

One Hundred Years Later

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 27, 1963

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, a bright, warm sun under a cloudless November sky added to the solemnity of the occasion as thousands gathered to help commemorate the 100th anniversary of the delivery of Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address, Tuesday, November 19, 1963.

One hundred years before the U.S. Marine Band led the procession from the square to the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. On this occasion, last week, the band again performed that same function, under the direction of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper.

Miss Marian Anderson added to the solemnity of the occasion as she sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands."

Justice Michael A. Musmanno, member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, recited Lincoln's famous words.

The following addresses were delivered in the order printed:

PRESIDENT OF NEGRO GROUP SPEAKS HERE

The following address, "One Hundred Years After Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" by E. Washington Rhodes, editor-publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune and president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, was delivered at exercises in the Gettysburg National Cemetery Tuesday afternoon:

"I consider it a great privilege to have been invited as a representative of the American Negro people to participate in an occasion of such national historic importance at this time of racial tension and unrest. This, then, is a historic moment of high honor and high drama, which will be forever cherished by the American Negro people, as they march with heads erect to the goal of full and complete equality of citizenship rights.

"One hundred years after the Battle of Gettysburg, 100 years after the Gettysburg Address, the anguished expectations and hopes of Abraham Lincoln for a united nation remain unrealized, unfulfilled in American life. The present grave civil rights struggle attests to this melancholy, tragic fact.

GREAT STATESMAN

"The march on Washington on August 28, 1963, ended at the Lincoln Memorial—at the knees of Lincoln—at the knees of a magnificent stone image. Today, as we evoke the living, breathing presence of Abraham Lincoln here at Gettysburg, we and the entire Nation should become acutely aware of his great, compassionate heart sustained by a statesmanship unparalleled in his day. By nature, by instinct, Lincoln understood statesmanship, and became not only one of America's greatest statesmen, but also one

of the world's greatest statesmen and is so recognized throughout the world today.

"It has been said that 'statesmanship is characterized by wisdom, breadth of vision or regards for the general welfare rather than partisan interest.' May God grant to us in unstinting measure both the determination and the will to substitute statesmanship for racial antipathies—statesmanship for political expediency and frivolity—statesmanship for educational, social, and economic inequities—statesmanship for fragmented views of life—statesmanship for sectional hatreds—statesmanship for walls of hostile silence. Such positive, affirmative, imperative action alone can satisfy the great compassionate heart of Abraham Lincoln 100 years after the Gettysburg Address.

"HOUSE DIVIDED

"Abraham Lincoln, prior to his election as President, quoted from Holy Writ, declared with the wisdom of the ages that 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' He continued: 'I believe this Government cannot permanently endure half slave and half free.'

"With all the vigor at my command and the great esteem which I have for my beloved country, I am respectfully urging my fellow men to take note that this is as true today as it was centuries ago—'a house divided against itself cannot stand.'

"Second-class citizenship with all of its attendant evils must end. Unless men of substance and creative minds take positive action, move forward with alertness and stout hearts to remove this injustice, I fear that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, will soon be endangered beyond repair."

ADDRESS BY GOV. WILLIAM W. SCRANTON AT CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, SOLDIERS NATIONAL CEMETERY, GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1963

To this hallowed ground 100 years ago came the 16th President of the United States to voice the solemn hope that this Nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom.

He stood here humbly in the presence of a ghostly army of Gettysburg dead. Reflections of his heart's agony were etched in the craggy furrows of his countenance as he addressed his countrymen:

"The brave men, living and dead, who fought here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract."

One hundred years later we stand in the long shadow cast by that gentle man both on this field and on the pages of history. Our purpose is to commemorate his memory—and, we are, of course, engaged in a needless task far above our poor power.

His memory to endure has no need of our faint applause.

His life's work—or even the few eloquent words he spoke here—need no commemoration from us to insure their honored place in the annals of mankind.

If we are but one-tenth as humble as he was, we will realize that we are not here for his sake.

Rather, we are come for our own sake, as free men, to refresh ourselves at this shrine. We are come to find increased devotion for the unfinished cause of human freedom. We are come to take comfort in the victories of the past because we know that for liberty there lie fierce battles in the future.

Long before Abraham Lincoln spoke here, the homeless visionary, Thomas Paine, had been able to rally an embryo nation to the cause of liberty by writing that the aspirations of a free people were little more than "Common Sense."

Lincoln rallied what was left of a Nation to fight for the cause of union by appealing to that same commonsense.

Abraham Lincoln was of the people * * * not because he was born in a log cabin, or because he split logs, or came from a poor, but honest family * * * but because he had a superb appreciation of the honest commonsense that can come to a public official from the American people, if he will but let it. And to that, Lincoln was willing to contribute his own quite considerable talent for leadership.

In Lincoln, the two great mainstreams of American political philosophy converged, and he drew deeply from both. From the Jeffersonians, Lincoln took an appreciation of the people's ultimate wisdom. From the Hamiltonians, he took a belief in the need for strong leadership.

Thus, Lincoln, though a master politician, did what our American folklore has come to say is impossible to do * * * he was able to fulfill his own campaign slogans. He was great as a man and as a President because he had faith in the people, listened to them, but yet led them.

This same strong mixture of following and leading is what is needed in America today.

There are those who would say, of course, that there is no valid comparison between the America of today and the America of Abraham Lincoln.

They would say that we have entered the nuclear age and everything has changed.

Everything has not changed.

Grapeshot fired at Manassas ripped life from a man just as surely as an atomic bomb dropped at Hiroshima.

What is more, the ultimate way in which man may die does not change the ultimate way in which he must strive to live.

That ultimate striving for us, as a Nation, can be nothing less than eternal warfare on the forces of tyranny, no matter the garb in which the tyrant comes disguised.

Whether the tyranny is of power, or of money, or of unjust privilege * * * whether it's a tyranny of fear, or of hunger, or of censorship * * * whether the tyrant wields the dagger of prejudice or of demagoguery * * * whether he comes openly mounted on a high horse, or more subtly disguised on a soapbox * * * in every case the great unfinished work to which each generation of Americans must be dedicated is to strike down the tyranny and destroy the tyrant.

In the 187 years that have passed since the American Colonies declared their independence, we have found no sounder formula for destroying tyranny than that of Abraham Lincoln.

America will survive so long as we have leaders of the people who use as their guidelines the people's commonsense.

While politicians, and even statesmen, for instance, may argue mightily about the relative danger to the Republic from the far right or from the far left, the people in their commonsense reject both.

While politicians and lawyers discuss the legalistic fine points of civil rights legislation, the tyranny of prejudice is doomed because the American people in their deep commonsense realize it is wrong.

While men of great importance carry on erudite debates over the relative merits of total victory versus total coexistence, the American people long ago decided that, though we are not a Nation of belligerents, we must never abandon the ultimate effort to free captive peoples wherever they are imprisoned in the world.

The wise and gentle Mr. Lincoln would have understood today's American people. Their commonsense would have appealed to him.

"Human nature," Lincoln told an audience shortly before he died, "will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good."

Today, 100 years after Abraham Lincoln on this field gave the world his few appropriate remarks, let us resolve to keep faith with the memory of the man who had such great faith in us as a Nation.

If we but do that, this Nation, under God, will have a new birth of freedom. If we do that, we shall not perish from the earth.

CENTENNIAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, NOVEMBER 19, 1963

(By Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower)

We mark today the centennial of an immortal address.

We stand where Abraham Lincoln stood as, a century ago, he gave to the world words so moving in their solemn cadence as they are timeless in their meaning.

Little wonder it is that, as here we sense his deep dedication to freedom, our own dedication takes added strength.

Lincoln had faith that the ancient drums of Gettysburg, throbbing mutual defiance from the battlelines of the Blue and the Gray, would one day beat in unison, to summon a people, happily united in peace, to fulfill, generation by generation, a noble destiny.

His faith has been justified but the unfinished work of which he spoke in 1863 is still unfinished; because of human frailty, it always will be.

Where we see the serenity with which time has invested this hallowed ground, Lincoln saw the scarred earth and felt the press of personal grief.

Yet he lifted his eyes to the future, the future that is our present.

He foresaw a new birth of freedom, a freedom and equality for all which, under God, would restore the purpose and meaning of America, defining a goal that challenges each of us to attain his full stature of citizenship.

The beauty of the sentiments Lincoln expressed enthralls us; the majesty of his words holds us spellbound. But we have not paid to them their just tribute until we—ourselves—live them.

For well we knew that to live for country is a duty, as demanding as is the readiness to die for it.

So long as this truth remains our guiding light self-government in this Nation will never die.

True to democracy's basic principle that all are created equal and endowed by the Creator with priceless human rights, the good citizen now, as always before, is called upon to defend the rights of others as he does his own; to subordinate self to the country's good; to refuse to take the easy way today that may invite national disaster tomorrow; to accept the truth that the work still to be done awaits his doing.

On this day of commemoration, Lincoln still asks of each of us, as clearly as he did of those who heard his words a century ago, to give that increased devotion to the cause for which soldiers in all our wars have given the "last full measure of devotion."

Our answer, the only worthy one we can render to the memory of the great emancipator, is ever to defend, protect and pass on unblemished, to coming generations the heritage, the trust, that Abraham Lincoln, and all the ghostly legions of patriots of the past, have bequeathed to us—a Nation free, with liberty, dignity, and justice for all.

7287

Sacrmento Bee

EVENING BULLETIN PHILA. Feb. 12, 1969

Evening Bulletin Phila - Feb 12-69

Lincoln admirers

The Presidents' President

Today on the 160th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, it is magnificently comforting to recall the appraisals of our 16th President by the 19 who followed him.

Here are eulogies of Lincoln by his successors:

ANDREW JOHNSON—"When future generations shall read the history of the second revolutionary crisis in our country, Abraham Lincoln will stand out as the greatest man of the ages."

ULYSSES S. GRANT — "A man of great ability, pure patriotism, unselfish nature, full of forgiveness to his enemies, bearing malice toward none . . ."

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES—"Lincoln's fame is safe. He is the darling of history forevermore. His life and achievements give him titles to regard second to those of no other man in ancient or modern times."

JAMES A. GARFIELD—"He was one of the few great rulers whose wisdom increased with his power and whose spirit grew gentler and tenderer as his triumphs were multiplied."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR — "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and his second Inaugural are among the treasures and glorious expressions of mankind."

GROVER CLEVELAND — "He was called to save a nation . . ."

BENJAMIN HARRISON — "He stands like a great lighthouse to show the way of duty to all his countrymen . . ."

By DR. HERMAN BLUM

(The writer is on the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.)

WILLIAM McKINLEY— "A thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater words than that which tells of his life and death."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT— "The lover of his country and all mankind; the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days."

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT— "The oppressed and the lowly of all peoples, as liberty and free government spread, pronounce his name with awe."

WOODROW WILSON— "As he stands there in his complete manhood at the most perilous helm of Christendom, what a marvelous composite figure he is! The whole country is summed up in him."

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING— "We are dealing with the master martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny and a colossal figure among the hero-statesmen of all ages."

CALVIN COOLIDGE— "His presence filled the nation. He broke the might of oppression. He restored a race to its birthright. His mortal fame has vanished but his spirit increased with the increasing years, the richest legacy of the greatest century."

HERBERT HOOVER— "Lincoln after all these years, still grows not only in the hearts of his countrymen, but in the hearts of the peoples of the world."

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT—"With his charity and kindness, his insight and humor, his endurance and faith, he has come to be the exemplar of our American life."

HARRY S TRUMAN— "Whereas the classic lines of his Gettysburg Address are enshrined forever in the hearts of all Americans; and whereas Lincoln's closing resolve, 'that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth' has a special and solemn connotation in the world affairs at the present moment."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER —"Lincoln's leadership was accomplished through dedication to a single purpose, the preservation of the union. He understood deeply the great values that unite us all as a people. He knew that there were divisive influences at work but he knew also that they were transistory in character; they were flaming with heat but they were made of stuff that would soon burn itself out."

JOHN F. KENNEDY—"Abraham Lincoln does not merely belong to the United States. Now, he belongs to all those who believe in freedom, who believe in the rights of man."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON—"At this centenary of Lincoln's death, we should all give special thought to the humane principles, more pertinent now than ever before, to which he dedicated his life and for which he died."

S.F.C. Sacr Protector PS-3

S.F.C. Sacr Protector PS-3

LINCOLN'S RESIDENCE IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

What Presidents Have Said of Lincoln

THE grief of the nation is still fresh. It finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the chief magistracy to which he has been elected." —(Johnson.)

"A man of great ability, pure patriotism, unselfish nature, full of forgiveness to his enemies, bearing malice toward none, he proved to be the man above all others for the great struggle through which the nation had to pass to place itself among the greatest in the family of nations."—(Grant.)

"To him more than to any other man the cause of the Union and liberty is indebted for its final triumph."—(Hayes.)

"He was one of the few great rulers whose wisdom increased with his power and whose spirit grew gentler and tenderer as his triumphs were multiplied."—(Garfield.)

"A supremely great and good man."—(Cleveland.)

"The story of this simple life is the story of a plain, honest, manly citizen, true patriot and profound statesman, who, believing with all the strength of his mighty soul in the institutions of his country, won because of them the highest place in its government, then fell a precious sacrifice to the Union he held so dear, which Providence had spared his life long enough to save."—(McKinley.)

"Nothing was more noteworthy in all of Lincoln's character than the way in which he combined fealty to the loftiest ideal with a thoroughly practical capacity to achieve that ideal by practical methods. He did not war with phantoms; he did not struggle among the clouds; he faced facts; he endeavored to get the best results he could out of the warring forces with which he had to deal."—(Roosevelt.)

"Certain it is that we have never had a man in public life whose sense of duty was stronger, whose bearing toward those with whom he came in contact, whether his friends or political opponents, was characterized by a greater sense of fairness than Abraham Lincoln."—(President-elect Taft.)

VI. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A supremely great and good man.—*Cleveland.*

To him, more than to any other man, the cause of the Union and Liberty is indebted for its final triumph.—*Hayes.*

In the broad common-sense way in which he did small things, he was larger than any situation in which life had placed him.—*Harrison.*

He was one of the few great rulers whose wisdom increased with his power, and whose spirit grew gentler and tenderer as his triumphs were multiplied.—*Garfield.*

President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was the highwater mark of American oratory.—*Higginson.*

The unwavering faith in a Divine Providence began at his mother's knee, and ran like a thread of gold through all the inner experiences of his life.—*Holland.*

He had the heart of a child and the intellect of a philosopher. A patriot without guile, a politician without cunning or selfishness, a statesman of practical sense rather than fine-spun theory.—*Sherman.*

Lincoln was the greatest president in American history, because in a time of revolution he comprehended the spirit of American institutions.—*Abbott.*

The life of Lincoln should never be passed by in silence by old or young. He touched the log cabin and it became the palace in which greatness was nurtured. He touched the forest and it became to him a church in which the purest and noblest worship of God was observed. In Lincoln there was always some quality which fastened him to the people and taught them to keep time to the music of his heart. He reveals to us the beauty of plain backwoods honesty.—*Swing.*

acrmento Bee
ebruary 13, 1967

Johnson, Humphrey Call On Lincoln's Birthday For End To Race Prejudice

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey have called anew for Americans to bury racial prejudice. Johnson called it "man's ancient curse and present shame."

The chief executive addressed several hundred chilled listeners Sunday at the Lincoln Memorial on the 158th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth.

True Liberation

Speaking from the steps of the memorial — with the famous statue of a brooding Lincoln as a backdrop — the President said "the true liberators of mankind have always been those who showed men another way to live.

"In what he did to lift the baleful burden of racism from the American soul, Abraham Lincoln stands as a teacher — not just to his people, black and white alike — but to all humanity."

Lincoln's true quality, the President said, emerged from his refusal to permit "his anguish and doubt to deter him from acting" as he felt he should during the Civil War.

Liberation Of Whites

"It has required the hard lessons of a hundred years to make us realize, as he did, that emancipating the Negro was an act of liberation for whites," said Johnson.

The President wore a black suit but no overcoat during the 30-minute ceremony in 26-degree weather. Before speaking he placed a four-foot wreath of red, white and blue carnations at the foot of the Lincoln statue.

Humphrey's statement was in a pamphlet, "Race in a Changing World," issued Sunday night by the American Jewish Committee.

Humphrey called racial prejudice "one of the greatest dangers to human survival today." But he said he also believes that curbing prejudice "is within the realm of possibility — if we accept that goal as one of the compelling missions of our time."

Serious Setback

If the United States fails to solve its racial problems, Humphrey warned, "the cause of world peace and freedom will have suffered a serious — perhaps fatal — setback."

He urged courage and vision "to finish the job Lincoln began," and found hope for this goal in the religious ecumenical movement.

The vice president said there is no single definition for "black power" — the rallying cry of some civil rights groups. But if it means achieving political and economic equality for Negroes, then "it is in accordance with the democratic traditions of our country."

He decried use of the slogan "in a way which has definite racial connotations, where it is a synonym for antiwhite." Humphrey said he could think of "no greater tragedy than to have Negroes in America, so long victims of oppression and injustice, turn against white citizens in the same manner."

TODAY February 13, 1974 Cocoa, Florida

Associated Press, The

Lincoln's Birthday Gets Scant Attention

By The Associated Press

The 165th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth passed practically unnoticed Tuesday — even in the state where he was born.

The day is not a federal holiday and observances varied from state to state. About the only people who paid much attention were politicians and school children.

Kentucky — where the nation's 16th president was born on Feb. 12, 1809 — didn't make much of the day. The state legislature took the day off, but state employes had to work. Banks also were open.

State workers used to get the day off, but the practice was eliminated in 1970 by the then-Gov. Louie B. Nunn who said there were just too many holidays and some of them had to go.

Residents of Hodgenville, where Lincoln was born in a log cabin, celebrated last weekend, but planned no observances on Tuesday.

Lincoln got a little better treatment in Illinois, where he practiced law for many years before his election to the presidency in 1860 and where he is buried.

The American Legion sponsored a morning car caravan to Lincoln's tomb and Republicans in Springfield held a Lincoln luncheon, one of several such gatherings around the country. A Chicago civic group used to place a wreath on the statue of the president in Lincoln Park, but the practice was abandoned several years ago. Vandals kept tearing up the wreaths and throwing them around the park.

Nothing special was planned in Alabama in honor of the man who issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

President Nixon paid tribute to Lincoln at a brief ceremony at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.

He said although Lincoln was more villified than any president in history and was very deeply hurt by the criticism, "he never displayed it . . . These elements of greatness inspire us today."

After his address, Nixon placed a red, white and blue wreath at the base of Lincoln's statue and stood with hand over heart as taps were sounded.

TODAY—UPI Telephoto

NIXON HONORS FAMED PREDECESSOR
. . . cited Lincoln's elements of greatness

Chicago Sun-Times
Chicago, Illinois
November 20, 1963

Ike, Kennedy Urge Rededication To 'Unfulfilled Goal' Of Lincoln

GETTYSBURG, Pa. (AP)—President Kennedy and his predecessor, Dwight D. Eisenhower, appealed to the nation Tuesday to rededicate itself to the unfulfilled goal of Abraham Lincoln.

Their separate but simultaneous pleas for a land of true liberty and equality for all men were registered at ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's classic Gettysburg Address.

The President's sentiments were expressed in a message to the Gettysburg Centennial Commission. Mr. Eisenhower was the principal speaker at rededication ceremonies of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, a short distance from where Lincoln delivered his immortal speech.

'Silent Sentries'

"Let us remember . . . those thousands of American patriots whose graves at home, beneath the sea and in distant lands are silent sentries of our heritage," said Mr. Kennedy.

" . . . Let us all rededicate ourselves to the perpetuation of those ideals of which Lincoln spoke so luminously."

Work Unfinished

Mr. Eisenhower told the 4,000 people who milled around the cemetery grounds under sunny skies that Lincoln's faith in a nation united in peace "has been justified." He added:

"But the unfinished work of which he spoke in 1863 is still unfinished; because of human frailty, it always will be."

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor.
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

No. 393 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA October 19, 1936

PRESIDENTS BEFORE AND AFTER LINCOLN

Comments by Lincoln on the 15 Presidents Who Preceded Him

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON — "Washington is the mightiest name on earth . . . In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."—*Address, Feb. 22, 1842.*
2. JOHN ADAMS—"The two men most distinguished in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it and the other sustained it the most forcible in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who signed it who were elected Presidents of the United States."—*Response to Serenade, July 7, 1863.*
3. THOMAS JEFFERSON—"It is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation . . . The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society and yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success."—*Letter, April 6, 1859.*
4. JAMES MADISON—"The first national bank was established chiefly by the same men who formed the Constitution . . . it received the sanction, as President, of Mr. Madison to whom common consent has awarded the proud title of 'Father of the Constitution.' "—*Circular, March 4, 1843.*
5. JAMES MONROE—"Almost every good man since the formation of our government has uttered that sentiment . . . from General Washington, who 'trusted that we should yet have a confederacy of free states' with Jefferson, Jay, Monroe, down to the latest days."—*Address, March 6, 1860.*
6. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—"The last year of J. Q. Adams' administration cost, in round numbers, thirteen millions being about one dollar to each soul in the nation."—*Speech, December 20, 1839.*
7. ANDREW JACKSON—" 'By the eternal.' 'I take the responsibility.' Those were the 'Samson locks' of General Jackson, and we dare not disregard the lessons of experience."—*Letter, July 28, 1849.*
8. MARTIN VAN BUREN—"His prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good will among his fellow citizens."—*General Order No. 89, July 25, 1862.*
9. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—"With the gallant Harrison at our head, we shall meet our foes and conquer them in all parts of the Union."—*Circular, Jan. 1, 1840.*
10. JOHN TYLER—No favorable comment discovered.
11. JAMES KNOX POLK—No favorable comment discovered.
12. ZACHARY TAYLOR—"General Taylor himself, the noblest Roman of them all, has declared that as a citizen and particularly as a soldier it is sufficient for him to know that his country is at war with a foreign nation, to do all in his power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination."—*Speech, July 27, 1848.*
13. MILLARD FILMORE—"In Congress, placed at the head of one of the most important committees, and as its chairman, was the principal member of the House of Representatives in maturing the Tariff of 1842."—*Speeches, August 15 and 26, 1852.*
14. FRANKLIN PIERCE—"I have only to say that, General Pierce's history being as it is, the attempt to set him up as a great general is simply ludicrous and laughable; and that the free merry people of this country have laughed at it and will continue to laugh at it."—*Addresses, August 14 and 26, 1852.*
15. JAMES BUCHANAN—"Buchanan is the hard horse to beat in this race (campaign of 1856.) Let him have Illinois and nothing can beat him."—*Letter, Sept. 8, 1856.*

Comments on Lincoln by the 15 Presidents Who Followed Him

1. ANDREW JOHNSON—"When future generations shall read the history of the second revolutionary crisis . . . Abraham Lincoln will stand out as the greatest man of the age."—*Tribute.*
2. ULYSSES S. GRANT—"A man of great ability, pure patriotism, unselfish nature, full of forgiveness to his enemies, bearing malice towards none . . . His fame will grow brighter as time passes and his great work is better understood."—*Manuscript, 1880.*
3. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES—"Lincoln's fame is safe. He is the darling of history forevermore. His life and achievements give him titles to regard second to those of no other man in ancient or modern times."—*Letter, April 16, 1865.*
4. JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD—"He was one of the few great rulers whose wisdom increased with his power, and whose spirit grew gentler and tenderer as his triumphs were multiplied."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1878.*
5. CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR
   (No tribute discovered.)
6. GROVER CLEVELAND—"He was called to save a nation . . . He too loved the country. He who made the country gave him in compensation, an unstinted measure of inspiration for the most impressive and solemn public duty."—*Youth Companion, Feb. 8, 1906.*
7. BENJAMIN HARRISON—"He stands like a great lighthouse to show the way of duty to all his countrymen and to send afar a beam of courage to those who beat against the winds."—*Eulogy, Feb. 12, 1898.*
8. WILLIAM McKINLEY—"A thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem, will be filled with greater words than that which tells of his life and death."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1896.*
9. THEODORE ROOSEVELT—"The lover of his country and all mankind; the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1909.*
10. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT—"The oppressed and lowly of all peoples, as liberty and free government spread, pronounce his name with awe . . . This harmony of his message with every popular aspiration of freedom proves his universality."—*Address, May 30, 1922.*
11. WOODROW WILSON—"As he stands there in his complete manhood at the most perilous helm of Christendom what a marvelous composite figure he is! The whole country is summed up in him."—*Forum Magazine, Feb., 1894.*
12. WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING—"We are dealing with the master martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny, and a colossal figure among the hero-statesmen of all ages."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1923.*
13. CALVIN COOLIDGE—"His presence filled the nation. He broke the night of oppression. He restored a race to its birthright. His mortal fame has vanished, but his spirit increased with the increasing years, the richest legacy of the greatest century."—*Proclamation, Feb. 12, 1926.*
14. HERBERT CLARK HOOVER—"Lincoln after all these years still grows not only in the hearts of his countrymen but in the hearts of the people of the world."—*Address, June 17, 1931.*
15. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT—"With his charity and kindness, his insight and humor, his endurance and faith, has come to be the exemplar of our American life."—*Manuscript, Feb. 13, 1935.*

Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1533 | FORT WAYNE, INDIANA | November, 1965

The Presidents Eulogize Lincoln

The Library-Museum of the Lincoln National Life Foundation has a complete file of documents and letters bearing the signatures of all the Presidents of the United States from George Washington to Lyndon B. Johnson.

In acquiring such a collection of manuscripts an effort has been made to obtain original statements about Abraham Lincoln made by those Presidents who followed him in office. Our efforts have been fairly successful.

The only Lincoln book in the Foundation's library bearing a President's signature is the regular edition of the "Uncollected Letters of Abraham Lincoln" by Gilbert A. Tracy, published in 1917 by the Houghton Mifflin Company. On the inside cover is the bold signature of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Lincoln Library contains three pamphlets bearing Presidential signatures. They follow:

1. President Harding's Address at the Dedication of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C., 30 May 1922. Government Printing Office. *At the end of the text on page 8 is the signature of Warren G. Harding.*
2. Address of The President of The United States Before The National Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, February 12, 1924 at 8 o'clock P.M. Government Printing Office. *Calvin Coolidge's signature appears on page 12.*
3. Address of The President on Lincoln's Birthday. Delivered By Radio From The White House on Thursday Evening at 10 o'clock February 12, 1931. Government Printing Office. *Herbert Hoover's signature appears on the cover title of the five page pamphlet.*

Among the William Howard Taft documents is to be found the following undated tribute to Lincoln:

"One cannot read of Abraham Lincoln without loving him. One cannot think of his struggles, of his life and its tragic end, without weeping. One cannot study his efforts, his conscience, his heroism, his patriotism and the burdens of bitter attack and calumny under which he suffered, and think of the place he now occupies in the history of this country, without a moral inspiration of the most stirring and intense character."

A letter from Warren G. Harding dated November 15, 1921 states among other things that:

"I think I may say that the people among whom Abraham Lincoln walks, even though he is not seen, are fortunate in their guarding and guiding spirit."

A statement dated June 20, 1933 by Herbert Hoover, prepared especially for the Foundation, prior to the dedication of Paul Manship's bronze statue of "Abraham Lincoln, the Hoosier Youth," is one of the prized items of this Presidential collection.

"Abraham Lincoln spent most of his boyhood and youth in Indiana and it is therefore most appropriate that his life and heroic service to country should be fittingly memorialized in that state which contributed so greatly to develop his powers of mind and spirit at their most sensitive state. And as every fresh study of his life reveals new lessons of encouragement to a noble and fruitful use of every boy and girl's natural endowment of these powers, it is a true service to the nation to maintain institutions which, like the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, are dedicated to the continuous study of the great President's career."

A few days before the dedication of Manship's Lincoln statue in the plaza of the Home Office building of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, President Hoover addressed a letter to one of the insurance company's executives. The letter was dated September 1,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1932.

Abraham Lincoln spent most of his boyhood and youth in Indiana, and it is therefore most appropriate that his life and heroic service to country should be fittingly memorialized in that State which contributed so greatly to develop his powers of mind and spirit at their most sensitive stage. And as every fresh study of his life reveals new lessons of encouragement to a noble and fruitful use of every boy and girl's natural endowment of these powers, it is a true service to the Nation to maintain institutions which, like the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, are dedicated to the continuous study of the great President's career.

Herbert Hoover

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Herbert Hoover's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln. June 20, 1932.

1932, and it was read at the statue dedication exercises on September 16, 1932. It follows:

"I am deeply interested to learn of the unveiling and dedication of the Paul Manship statue of 'Abraham Lincoln, the Hoosier Youth'. Such a memorial of the great President is singularly appropriate in the State in which he spent so much of his boyhood. The ever growing appreciation of Abraham Lincoln's character and of his immortal service not only in preserving the Union but in adding to its loftier ideals, is a wholesome sign of the people's steadfast devotion to the highest principles of life and government."

Largely by accident, a letter of Franklin D. Roosevelt's, dated July 7, 1930, was acquired by the Foundation. It contains the following sentence:

"That is a very interesting story about Lincoln."

It was during the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower that the Nation celebrated the sesquicentennial of Lincoln's birth. In a letter now in the Foundation's file, dated September 16, 1960, regarding the work of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, President Eisenhower among other statements, made the following comments:

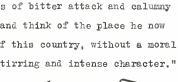
"The completion of the work of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission brings to mind the many accomplishments of the Commission that will make 1959 a memorable year for Lincoln scholars and admirers of Lincoln everywhere. The outstanding success of the Joint Session of Congress on Lincoln's birthday (far-reaching in its effect because of newspaper and television coverage), the issuance of four new commemorative Lincoln stamps, and the minting of the new Lincoln penny brought home to millions the importance of Lincoln and of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial year. The school and college programs implanted in many youthful, impressionable minds a knowledge of Lincoln's greatness that should mold character and inspire citizenship. The permanent literary and scholarly contribution of the Commission, growing out of the wide distribution of the *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* and the *Lincoln Day by Day* volumes to college and school libraries in this Country and the distribution of microfilm copies of the Lincoln papers of the Library of Congress to all of the countries in the United Nations with facilities to use microfilm, is an incalculable benefit to Lincoln scholarship in this Country and abroad.

"In short, the Commission has done much to respond to, and to deepen, the interest which people everywhere have in Lincoln's ideals and in Lincoln as the 'Symbol of the Free Man'."

On June 15, 1964 President Lyndon B. Johnson prepared for the Foundation a significant statement concerning the Centenary of Lincoln's death. His signed statement follows:

"As the Centenary of Lincoln's death approaches, I believe that we should all give special thought to the humane principles, more pertinent now than ever before, to which he dedicated his life and for which he died. I wish your Foundation every success in its efforts to keep alive public interest in one of the greatest of our Presidents."

"One cannot read of Abraham Lincoln without loving him. One cannot think of his struggles, of his life, and its tragic end, without weeping. One cannot study his efforts, his conscience, his heroism, his patriotism and the burdens of bitter attack and calumny under which he suffered, and think of the place he now occupies in the history of this country, without a moral inspiration of the most stirring and intense character."



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Presidents Before and After Lincoln

Editor's Note: The October 19, 1936 issue (No. 393) of *Lincoln Lore* bore the above title. It is thought appropriate to reprint this compilation in connection with the lead article. Likewise, to bring the early *Lincoln Lore* up to date seems appropriate.

Comments by Lincoln on the 15 Presidents Who Preceded Him

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON — "Washington is the mightiest name on earth . . . In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."—*Address, Feb. 22, 1842.*
2. JOHN ADAMS—"The two men most distinguished in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it and the other sustained it the most forcible in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who signed it who were elected Presidents of the United States." —*Response to Serenade, July 7, 1863.*
3. THOMAS JEFFERSON—"It is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation . . . The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society and yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success."—*Letter, April 6, 1859.*
4. JAMES MADISON—"The first national bank was established chiefly by the same men who formed the Constitution . . . it received the sanction, as President, of Mr. Madison to whom common consent has awarded the proud title of 'Father of the Constitution'."—*Circular, March 4, 1843.*
5. JAMES MONROE—"Almost every good man since the formation of our government has uttered that sentiment . . . from General Washington, who 'trusted that we should yet have a confederacy of free states' with Jefferson, Jay, Monroe, down to the latest days."—*Address, March 6, 1860.*
6. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—"The last year of J. Q. Adams' administration cost, in round numbers, thirteen millions being about one dollar to each soul in the nation."—*Speech, December 20, 1839.*
7. ANDREW JACKSON—" 'By the eternal.' 'I take the responsibility.' Those were the 'Samson locks' of General Jackson, and we dare not disregard the lessons of experience."—*Letter, July 28, 1849.*
8. MARTIN VAN BUREN—"His prayers were for the restoration of the authority of the government of which he had been the head, and for peace and good will among his fellow citizens."—*General Order No. 89, July 25, 1862.*
9. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—"With the gallant Harrison at our head, we shall meet our foes and conquer them in all parts of the Union."—*Circular, Jan. 1, 1840.*
10. JOHN TYLER—No favorable comment discovered.
11. JAMES KNOX POLK—No favorable comment discovered.
12. ZACHARY TAYLOR—"General Taylor himself, the noblest Roman of them all, has declared that as a citizen and particularly as a soldier it is sufficient for him to know that his country is at war with a foreign

nation, to do all in his power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination."—*Speech, July 27, 1848.*

13. MILLARD FILMORE—"In Congress, placed at the head of one of the most important committees, and as its chairman, was the principal member of the House of Representatives in maturing the Tariff of 1842."—*Speeches, August 14 and 26, 1852.*
14. FRANKLIN PIERCE—"I have only to say that, General Pierce's history being as it is, the attempt to set him up as a great general is simply ludicrous and laughable; and that the free merry people of this country have laughed at it and will continue to laugh at it."—*Addresses, August 14 and 26, 1852.*
15. JAMES BUCHANAN—"Buchanan is the hard horse to beat in this race (campaign of 1856.) Let him have Illinois and nothing can beat him."—*Letter, Sept. 8, 1856.*

Comments on Lincoln by the 19 Presidents Who Followed Him

1. ANDREW JOHNSON—"When future generations shall read the history of the second revolutionary crisis . . . Abraham Lincoln will stand out as the greatest man of the age."—*Tribute.*
2. ULYSSES S. GRANT—"A man of great ability, pure patriotism, unselfish nature, full of forgiveness to his enemies, bearing malice towards none . . . His fame will grow brighter as time passes and his great work is better understood."—*Manuscript, 1880.*
3. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES—"Lincoln's fame is safe. He is the darling of history forevermore. His life and achievements give him titles to regard second to those of no other man in ancient or modern times." —*Letter, April 16, 1865.*
4. JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD—"He was one of the few great rulers whose wisdom increased with his power, and whose spirit grew gentler and tenderer as his triumphs were multiplied."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1878.*
5. CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR
   (No tribute discovered.)
6. GROVER CLEVELAND—"He was called to save a nation . . . He too loved the country. He who made the country gave him in compensation, an unstinted measure of inspiration for the most impressive and solemn public duty."—*Youth Companion, Feb. 8, 1906.*
7. BENJAMIN HARRISON—"He stands like a great lighthouse to show the way of duty to all his countrymen and to send afar a beam of courage to those who beat against the winds."—*Eulogy, Feb. 12, 1898.*
8. WILLIAM McKINLEY—"A thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem, will be filled with greater words than that which tells of his life and death."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1896.*
9. THEODORE ROOSEVELT—"The lover of his country and all mankind: the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1909.*
10. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT—"The oppressed and lowly of all peoples, as liberty and free government spread, pronounce his name with awe . . . This harmony of his message with every popular aspiration of freedom proves his universality."—*Address, May 30, 1922.*
11. WOODROW WILSON—"As he stands there in his complete manhood at the most perilous helm of Christendom what a marvelous composite figure he is! The whole country is summed up in him."—*Forum Magazine, Feb. 1894.*
12. WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING—"We are dealing with the master martyr, the supreme leader in a national crisis, the surpassing believer in a fulfilled destiny, and a colossal figure among the hero-statesmen of all ages."—*Address, Feb. 12, 1923.*
13. CALVIN COOLIDGE—"His presence filled the nation. He broke the might of oppression. He restored a race to its birthright. His mortal fame has vanished, but his spirit increased with the increasing years, the richest legacy of the greatest century."—*Proclamation, Feb. 12, 1926.*
14. HERBERT CLARK HOOVER—"Lincoln after all these years still grows not only in the hearts of his countrymen but in the hearts of the people of the world."—*Address, June 17, 1931.*
15. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT—"With his charity and kindness, his insight and humor, his endurance and faith, has come to be the exemplar of our American life."—*Manuscript, Feb. 13, 1935.*

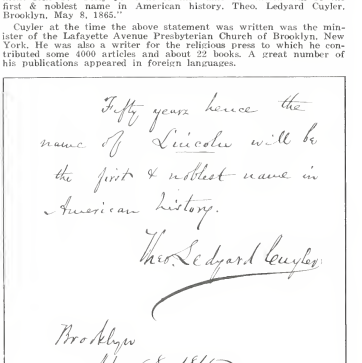
Addendum

16. HARRY S. TRUMAN—"Whereas those classic lines [Gettysburg Address] are enshrined forever in the hearts of all Americans; and whereas President Lincoln's closing resolve 'that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth' has a special and solemn connotation in world affairs at the present moment . . ." *Excerpt from a proclamation dated October 30, 1946, proclaiming November 19, 1946, the eighty-third Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day.*
17. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER—"Lincoln's leadership was accomplished through dedication to a single purpose, the preservation of the Union. He understood deeply the great values that unite us all as a people, Georgia with New York and Massachusetts with Texas, California with Florida. He knew that there were divisive influences at work, but he knew also they were transitory in character; they were flaming with heat, but they were made of stuff that would soon burn itself out." *Address, April 23, 1954.*
18. JOHN F. KENNEDY—"Abraham Lincoln does not, I think, merely belong to the United States. Now, he belongs to all those who believe in freedom, who believe in the rights of man." *Greetings to the President and people of Brazil, April 3, 1961.*
19. LYNDON B. JOHNSON (See quotation in first article.)

A Significant Prophecy

Four days after Abraham Lincoln's funeral in Springfield, Illinois, the Rev. Mr. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler wrote a significant prophecy regarding the enduring fame of the Sixteenth President. His statement follows: "Fifty years hence the name of *Lincoln* will be the first & noblest name in American history. Theo. Ledyard Cuyler, Brooklyn, May 8, 1865."

Cuyler at the time the above statement was written was the minister of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York. He was also a writer for the religious press to which he contributed some 4000 articles and about 22 books. A great number of his publications appeared in foreign languages.


Fifty years hence the name of Lincoln will be the first & noblest name in American history.
Theo. Ledyard Cuyler
Brooklyn May 8, 1865.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY – 1964-1965

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Road, Garden City New York; Carl Haverlin, 8619 Louis Avenue, Northridge, California; E. B. Long, 708 North Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Ralph G. Newman, 18 E. Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.; Kenneth A. Bernard, Boston University, 725 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Clyde C. Walton, Jr., Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.; Judge Warren L. Jones, U. S. Court of Appeals, Jacksonville, Fla.; Hon. Fred Schwengel, 636 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa. New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

— 1964 —

KAHN, GILBERT & DONALD J. D. MULKERNE 1964-55

The Term Paper/Step by Step/Gilbert Kahn, Ed. D./East Side High School/Newark, New Jersey/Donald J. D. Mulkerne, Ed. D./State University of New York/at Albany/Doubleday & Company, Inc./Garden City, New York/1964.

Book, flexible boards, 67 (17) pp., price $1.00. [Lincoln's assassination used as example throughout book. Last 17 pages are a sample term paper entitled "Lincoln's Assassination — A Murder Mystery"]

POLE, J. R. 1964-56

The Clarendon Biographies/General Editors: C. L. Mowat and M. R. Price/Abraham/Lincoln/by/J. R. Pole/Oxford University Press/1964. [Printed in Great Britain by Richard Clay and Company, Ltd., Bungay, Suffolk.]

Brochure, hard cover, 64 pp., illus.

UNITED STATES 1964-57

88th Congress 2nd Session House of Representatives Report No. 1532/Presentation of Monument to Mexico/July 1, 1964. . . . (Caption title) [Report to accompany S.944 specifying appropriation for statue of Lincoln to be presented to people of Mexico on behalf of people of United States in commemoration of independence of Mexico.]

Pamphlet, 9⅛" x 6", folder, 4 pp.

WABER, BERNARD 1964-58

Cut of boy in Lincoln's clothing)/by Bernard Waber/Just Like Abraham Lincoln/Houghton Mifflin Company Boston/1964. [Juvenile]

Brochure, cloth, 11" x 8½", 40 pp., illus., price $3.25.

CATTON, BRUCE 1964-59

Mr. Lincoln's/Army/(Device) A pocket Cardinal Edition published by/Pocket Books, Inc. New York./[Doubleday edition published 1951, copyrighted by author. This pocket edition . . . printed December 1964.]

— 1965 —

HICKEY, JAMES T. 1965-32

Springfield, May, 1865/By/James T. Hickey/(cut of tomb)/Oak Ridge Cemetery, May 4, 1865 . . . /Springfield, Illinois/1965. (cover title)

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9½" x 6¼", 14 pp., illus.

LANG, H. JACK 1965-33

Lincoln's/Fireside Reading/The Books That Made the Man/The story of the five basic books which/served as the foundation for Abraham/Lincoln's remarkable self-education./By H. Jack Lang/The World Publishing Company/Cleveland and New York. [Copyright 1965 by Jack Lang]

Book, cloth, 8½" x 5½", fr., 111 pp., price $2.75.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION 1965-34

Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor/Published each month by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana/Number 1523, January 1965 —Number 1526, April 1965.

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 4 pp., illus. Number 1523. Printing Lincoln's Inaugural Address—January 1965: Number 1524. Congressman Lincoln's Social Contacts in Washington, D. C.—February 1965: Number 1525. Some Intimate Glimpses Into The Private Lives of Members of Robert Lincoln Family—March 1965: Number 1526. When the London Punch Ate Humble Pie—April 1965.

MC MURTRY, R. GERALD 1965-35

Mr./Lincoln's/Whiskers/(device) A full column advertisement/of Bellingham's Stimulating/Onguent which appeared in/The New York Illustrated/News of March 2, 1861./(device) The Vanity Fair cartoon which/lampooned Lincoln's whiskekers. (Cover title) [Published by Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Form 10002, 1965]

Folder, 6¼" x 3½", 9 pp., illus.

TOPIC: 9 1965-36

The Image of Lincoln/Topic: 9/A Journal of the Liberal Arts/(device) Washington and Jefferson College/Washington, Pennsylvania/Spring, 1965. [Contains articles of Lincolniana by Walter S. Sanderlin, Allan Nevins, John Hope Franklin, Robert Bloom, Hans L. Trefousse, and John A. Carpenter.] (Cover title)

Book, flexible boards, 9" x 6", 82 pp., [Published twice yearly. Subscription: $2.00]

AGAR, HERBERT 1965-37

Makers of History / Abraham / Lincoln / by / Herbert Agar/Collins/St. James's Place, London. [Copyright Herbert Agar 1952, 1965]

Book, cloth, 8" x 5¼", fr., 141 (1) pp., illus., price $4.50.

CHARRNEY, THEODORE S. 1965-38

The Last Days of Lincoln (Caption title) [A philatelic tribute marking the centennial of this moving event, issued in an edition of 200 by Keepsake Press, Chicago, Illinois 60647, April-May 1965]

Loose-leaf, 11" x 8½", 4 pp. double column account of Lincoln's last days, with 21 illustrated covers, depicting each day from April 9 through May 4, 1865. Narrative by Theodore S. Charrney. Price $15.00.

DODGE, GRENVILLE M. 1965-39

Personal Recollections/of/President Abraham Lincoln,/General Ulysses S. Grant/and/General William T. Sherman/By/Major-General Grenville M. Dodge/(Device) Sage Books/Denver. (See Monaghan 2134 [First reprint edition issued in 1965. Sage Books published by Alan Swallow, Denver.]

Book, cloth, 8⅝" x 5⅝", 237 pp., illus., price $6.00. First 31 pages, "Personal Recollections of Lincoln."

FOWLER, ROBERT H. 1965-40

Album of the Lincoln Murder:/illustrating how it was planned,/committed and avenged/a new kind of pictorial history from the editors of/Civil War Times/Illustrated/Text by Robert H. Fowler . . . Copyright 1965, Historical Times Inc./Library of Congress catalog card number: 65-24689.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 11¼" x 8¼", 64 pp., illus. [A Special Edition of Civil War Times Illustrated, a non-partisan magazine of American History. Book Service, Civil War Times Illustrated, 302 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa.]

FOWLER, ROBERT H. 1965-40a

Contents same as above.

Book, hardbound, 11½" x 8¼", 64 pp., illus., price $2.95. [Stackpole Books Harrisburg, Pa. 17105]

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE 1965-41

The Emancipation/Proclamation/John Hope Franklin/(Device)/Anchor Books/Doubleday & Company, Inc./Garden City, New York. [Copyright 1963 by John Hope Franklin. Anchor Books Edition: 1965]

Paperback, 7⅞" x 4¼", xiv p., 179 (6) pp., illus., price 95¢.

GARBER, D. W. 1965-42

Abraham Lincoln's First Endorsement/For President/By D. W. Garber/Published by/Van Dahl Publications, Inc./Albany, Oregon. [Copyright 1965 by D. W. Garber]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9" x 6", (12) pp., illus., price $1.50.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY 1965-43

Illinois/History/Abraham Lincoln/Mr. Lincoln Comes Home/Award Essays—A/Lincoln Bookshelf/Volume 18/Number 5/February 1965/(Cut of funeral cortege in Chicago)/Ceremony in Chicago. (Cover title). [Published monthly by the Illinois State Historical Library for the Illinois State Historical Society, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7¼", pp. 99-119, illus., price 20¢.

LEVIN, JACK E. 1965-44

Abraham Lincoln's / Gettysburg / Address / Illustrated/Conceived and Designed/by Jack E. Levin. [Copyright 1965 by author. First Edition. Published in Philadelphia by Chilton Company, and in Toronto, Canada by Ambassador Books, Ltd.]

Brochure, cloth, fr., (38) pp., illus., Foreword by Jack E. Levin, price $2.95.

LINCOLN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1965-45

Lincoln / Illinois / on the / (Device) Lincoln Heritage Trail/Stop Here/. . . Abe/did! (Cut of Lincoln statue). [Cover title]

Folder, 9" x 4" folded, (5) pp., illus., with map showing points of interest on Lincoln Circuit. (Brochure developed and prepared by The Tourism Division, Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, Lincoln, Illinois).

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1965-46

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Spring, 1965/Vol. 67, No. 1/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and/the Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American/Education. [Harrogate, Tennessee]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7" x 10", 52 pp., illus., price $1.00.